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THE ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE (ASC)

Summary.

X 1. The Asian Solidarity Committee (ASC) is a new, major Communist front organization, conceived and created by the World Peace Council (WPC). It is the first front to be organized on a regional basis, ~~but~~ rather than based on a profession, class, group or issue. In a sense it might be termed a front for a front, since it seemed originally destined to replace the WPC in Asia and Africa. As it has developed, however, its work appears rather to be supplemental to that of the WPC, or perhaps it is the first step in the reorganization of the "peace" movement on a regional basis.

X 2. The ASC has endeavored, with considerable success, ~~and has succeeded in considerable extent,~~ to bring into (include in) its ranks numbers of non-Communists, although Communist control is ensured by the presence of Party members and fellow-travellers in key positions. The fact that ~~membership~~ <sup>participation</sup> by members of the legislative bodies of Asian governments has been sought and in some cases achieved may indicate plans to win for the ASC a quasi-official status in these countries, to exert the influence of the ASC upon the formulation of government policies, and even to appear to speak for such governments.

X 3. The purposes of the ASC are to provide an environment in which ~~non~~ Communists can win acceptance by non-Communist nationalist forces, to exploit the issues of independence, neutralism and anticolonialism in support of Sino-Soviet foreign policy goals, and to aid in the elimination of Western influence in Asia and Africa. The targets are non-Communist ~~nationalist intellectuals~~ <sup>political leaders</sup> and workers who may be vulnerable to the appeals of an ostensibly non-Communist organization based on traditional themes of racial pride and unity, neutralism and hostility to the West.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~THE ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEEI. ORIGIN

The Asian Solidarity Committee (ASC) originated in April 1955 in New Delhi, India, at a conference which originally was called <sup>t</sup>The Asian Conference for Relaxation of International Tension, a title later changed to <sup>t</sup>The Conference of Asian Countries, in order to dissociate it from its actual sponsor, the Communist World Peace Council (WPC). The first suggestion of such an Asian meeting, to be convened by the Asian delegates to the earlier meeting, was made at the World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension, held in Stockholm in June 1954. An Asian meeting was discussed again at a WPC meeting in November of that year in the same city.

A. Historical Background

The historical background of the Conference of Asian Countries, which, in turn, created the Asian Solidarity Committee, is best covered in descriptions of two preceding WPC events, the World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension in <sup>material done</sup>Stockholm in June 1954 and a plenary session of the World Peace Council in November of the same <sup>e</sup>year. To these will be added an account of the Conference of Asian Countries in April 1955.

(1) World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension,  
June 1954

The relaxation of international tension was a prominent subject at a WPC meeting in Budapest in June 1953 and has continued to be featured in WPC propaganda. ~~This World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension~~

~~was a noticeable departure from previous~~

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~~"peace" meetings which openly fulfilled their role as propaganda events.~~

~~It was obvious that the Communist policy for this conference was to make~~

~~no direct propaganda out of it and to conceal the WPC sponsorship, although~~

~~care was taken to insure WPC control.\*~~ The meeting was reportedly first

proposed by WPC Vice President Pietro Nenni at a WPC session in Vienna

in November 1953, but the first organizational steps for the gathering were

taken at a meeting of representatives of various French political parties in

May 1954. The project was then taken up by representatives of pacifist

*The World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension was a noticeable departure from previous "peace" meetings which openly fulfilled their role as propaganda events. It was obvious that the Communist policy for this conference was to make no direct propaganda out of forces in many countries. Invitees were promised nothing would be published*

concerning the meeting except by unanimous consent of the delegates. Head-

quarters, set up in Stockholm prior to the meeting, issued no statements.

Mr. ~~Q1~~ Duncan Jones, former secretary of the British peace committee but

at the time of the meeting a full-time WPC employee ~~and~~ serving in the

~~with~~ temporary Stockholm office, answered no ~~phone~~ calls, received no

visitors, and made none of the usual strident Communist propaganda statements.

Speeches at the conference were much more restrained than at pre-

vious "peace" meetings. Although nothing was said in any way critical of the

Soviet Union, an attempt was made to appear ~~im~~partial and to avoid blatant

abuse of the West, except in a few cases. Actually, the proceedings seemed

to be the first reflection of a warning Pierre Cot, editor of the WPC publication

<sup>5</sup>  
Horizons, had given concerning the near-failure

\* Of the twenty individuals chosen to act as the official committee for the event, five were from Communist-controlled countries, and seven more had

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of the Vienna Peoples for Peace Congress in December 1952 --

that the organization would have to adopt new methods and speak

a new language if it ~~were~~<sup>was</sup> to be successful in attracting new

audiences. The general resolutions of the Relaxation Conference

repeated the main Communist themes: peaceful coexistence, admis-

sion of Communist China to the UN, a ban on tests and use of atomic

weapons, limitation and control of armaments, expansion of East-

West trade, cultural exchange, "free" elections for Korea, and

resumption of negotiations on Germany. In addition, appeals were

addressed to the UN on Guatemala (much in the headlines at the

time), and to the Summit Conference demanding a cease-fire in

Indochina.

~~The~~<sup>this</sup> World Conference for the Relaxation of International

Tension marked a high point in Communist efforts to enlist non-

Communist support for a program whose hidden purpose is to further

Soviet international designs. It succeeded to a greater extent than

such meetings had ~~done~~<sup>been</sup> for several years, although, surrounded with

secrecy as it was, it is difficult to determine the full extent of

non-Communist participation. Among the 200 delegates claimed by

the Communists (150 is probably nearer the truth) were many promi-

nent persons not generally associated with the WPC or the Com-

munist movement. For instance, there were ~~16~~<sup>sixteen</sup> Diet members in the

Japanese delegation of ~~40~~<sup>forty</sup> persons. Nevertheless, the attendance

was a disappointment to the organizers, as is revealed in one of

the resolutions

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the resolutions which stated "the participants of this Meeting . .  
regret that the invitation sent out by the organizers has not been  
more widely followed in certain circles of certain countries. They  
agree to make known in their respective countries the conclusions  
to which they have been led and they decide to instigate at the  
beginning of the year 1955 a new Meeting which should be still  
larger than this one. The Meeting charges its Bureau and

Secretariat to make all useful arrangements." *(Note: No such  
As yet this new meeting has not materialized.  
Meeting has been organized yet).*

Instead of focusing attention on the ~~dissemination~~ <sup>dissemination</sup> of mass  
propaganda after the usual pattern of peace meetings, this con-  
ference was both experimental and organizational in nature--  
trying out a new form of camouflage, and laying down a different  
approach to future activities, particularly in Asia. Asians and  
their problems were prominently featured both in person and dis-  
cussions.

Although it was not an official ~~announcement made~~ <sup>resolution, a "communiqué" issued</sup> by the  
~~announced the plan for an Asian conference to~~  
~~Relax International Tension.~~  
conferees ~~as a body~~ <sup>no underline</sup> Tass reported, as early after the conference  
as 28 June, a statement of Professor Yoichi Fukushima, leader of

the Japanese delegation, that the Indian, Chinese, and Japanese  
delegations had met separately and discussed in principle the  
proposal for an All-Asian conference at which measures aimed at  
the alleviation of tension in Asia could be considered. On <sup>24</sup> August,

~~24~~ Akahata, the official organ of the <sup>JCP</sup> ~~CP~~, announced that Asian

delegates

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delegates to the Stockholm conference were calling an "Asian Peace Congress" in India in November. The leader of the Indian delegation, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru (relative by marriage of the Prime Minister), upon her return to New Delhi, confirmed that "on the initiative of the Indian delegation", the conference had decided to explore the possibilities of holding a conference of Asian countries in order to create a climate of peace based on the Panch Shila--the five principles agreed upon by Nehru and <sup>CHOU</sup>Chou En-lai. She stated that the Stockholm meeting "was not sponsored by Communists."

*World Peace Council*  
(2) Plenary Session of the (WPC) November 1954

Perhaps partially to maintain the fiction that the June meeting was not a WPC activity, ~~only~~ a month later ~~in July~~ invitations were issued by the WPC for a plenary session in November, also to take place in Stockholm. Again, Asian <sup>problems</sup> were prominent, <sup>as these</sup> ~~two~~ items <sup>indicate:</sup> of the agenda concerned:

- (a) The situation in various parts of Asia as a result of foreign pressure and the establishment of a system of blocs and war coalitions; and,
- (b) A resolution on the situation arising in the dependent and semi-dependent countries as a result of foreign pressure and the system of military blocs and coalitions.

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In addition, the agenda suggested by this session of the council for a "Great World Assembly of the Forces for Peace" to be held in May 1955 (actually held in <sup>Helsinki</sup> June 1955) devoted

three of its four items to Asian subjects:

- (a) U.S. intervention in <sup>Southeast</sup> South-East Asia;
- (b) The struggle against colonial regimes;
- (c) Peaceful coexistence; and the "five principles" governing relations between China, on the one hand, and India and Burma on the other.

This important WPC session ~~also~~ made no official announcement of an Asian conference, but Romesh Chandra (Central Committee member of the Indian CP, member of the WPC Bureau, and former editor of Crossroads, <sup>Indian Communist Publication</sup>), revealed at a dinner party, given for the Indian delegation during the Conference by the Chinese mission in Stockholm, that an "Asian Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension" would be held in New Delhi in February or March 1955. Arrangements for it were in the hands of an Indian Preparatory Committee and "other Asian people."

- (3) The Conference of Asian Countries, 6 - 10 April 1955, New Delhi, India.

After some preliminary national appointments, a preparatory group met in New Delhi 9 - 10 February 1955 to set up a Secretariat,

a date and venue, and to outline the aims and objectives for the <sup>projected</sup> ~~on this meeting was now becoming known~~ Conference of Asian Countries. This group, which named Mrs.

Rameshwari Nehru <sup>as</sup> chairman, consisted of representatives from Burma,

Ceylon, India, Japan, North Korea, and Syria. New Zealand reportedly

was represented by

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was represented by an "observer". Two Israel delegates who came were "persuaded" not to attend lest their presence dissuade Arab delegates <sup>from participating in the conference</sup>. Messages of support were received from ~~the~~ Chinese People's Republic, Indonesia, Israel, North Vietnam and the Soviet Union. From the origin of the project, the composition of the committee, the agenda drawn up, the statements issued, and especially the timing, it soon became evident that the Conference was designed as a Communist propaganda <sup>device</sup> ~~event~~ to exploit the theme of Asian unity and to do what it could to produce an atmosphere favorable to Communist aims at the Afro-Asian Conference <sup>held in Bandung the following week</sup> ~~(to be held at Bandung the next week)~~ as an immediate target, while also creating a permanent organizational unit for future Communist campaigns.

It was decided that "the aim of the Conference would be to afford an opportunity for an exchange of views on the common problems affecting Asia. Such an exchange of views would assist in securing greater common understanding and close contact in all fields among the people of Asia, and would thus help in lessening present world tension. It would assist in creating that climate of peace for which we all yearn."

The Conference would aim, above all, to help in bringing about a greater understanding of the problems of Asia and to further a peaceful and cooperative effort, in common with other countries of the world, in solving these Asian problems. To this end, the

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Conference would

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not in, but I believe the  
short paragraphed sentence  
at beginning would make  
the para. look odd.



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Conference would place at the head of its agenda a discussion  
 of the Five Principles of the <sup>Panchsheel</sup> ~~recent~~ joint declaration of the

Prime Ministers of India and China, namely:

- (1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- (2) Non-aggression;
- (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs;
- (4) Equality and mutual benefit; ~~the~~
- (5) Peaceful co-existence.

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The Conference would plan concrete steps to secure an intelligent understanding and appreciation of these principles among the peoples of Asia, with a view to securing their acceptance by all countries of Asia and the world, so that they may form a solid foundation for peace and security. 1)

Political questions to be considered were:

- Colonialism and foreign interference in the internal affairs of Asian countries,
- The admission of the People's Republic of China to its rightful place in the UNO,
- The prohibition and control of weapons of mass destruction,
- The danger to Asia from military alliances and pacts which divide the countries of Asia,
- Racial discrimination,
- Discrimination against Asians in the matter of immigration, etc. and the problems of equal rights for immigrant citizens.

Cultural questions

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Cultural questions:

- The study of the common cultural heritage of Asian countries with a view to reviving and strengthening old cultural ties,
- The preservation of ~~our~~ national cultures,
- The development of cultural exchanges between the countries of Asia.

Economic and social questions:

- The development of trade relations between Asian countries, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit;
- The economic development of Asian countries and the raising of living standards;
- The status of women and the protection of children.

Finance:

It is decided at Stockholm, all delegates will pay for their board and lodging in Delhi and also make a small contribution towards the general expenses of the Conference.

Invitations for the Asian conference were extended to 21

countries to which three (Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey) did not reply, although some reports claimed that Turkey ~~was~~ not invited. Of

the remaining 18 countries, 15 sent representatives to the conference—

India (50), Red China (40), Japan (39), USSR (14), Syria (10), North Vietnam (9), North Korea (6), Lebanon (5), Mongolia (5), Ceylon (5), Burma (5), Pakistan (3), Egypt and Sudan (3), Jordan (2), -- total, 196.

Indonesia, Laos, and either Nepal or Sudan (some conflict in reports)

~~did not attend~~. It was reported that the Indonesian delegation was

stopped by the refusal of the Government to allow any money to be taken

out of the country. These figures do not include "guests" or staffs

(the latter were

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Finance:

The Stockholm conference had decided that "all delegates will pay for their board and lodging in Delhi and also make a small contribution towards the general expenses of the Conference." Mrs. Nehru was able to get some contributions of this sort, but a relatively large deficit was financed from some unknown source.

Invitations for the Conference of Asian Countries were extended to prominent people and members of peace movements in 21 twenty-one countries.

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(the latter ~~were~~ noticed to consist of Communists or fellow travelers).

No roster was ever issued, so the attendance was made known mainly through

press accounts and conference hand-outs.

*As a result of influential contacts*  
~~Through the blandishments of Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru and other~~

~~Influential contacts~~, the Conference took on a somewhat official

*Prime Minister*  
 coloring until Nehru himself clearly showed his disapproval of the  
 publicity given to the participation of  
 prominent Congress Party members. ~~drawn into its publicity.~~ *Some* observers

believe that Nehru allowed himself to be ~~imposed~~ *persuaded* by Mrs. Rameshwari

Nehru into granting permission for the Conference and ~~only~~ *only realized* later the

full implications ~~inherent in~~ *of* its timing, purpose, and composition. ~~He~~  
 It would have been difficult for him to  
 was faced with the difficulty of forbidding a meeting purportedly pro-

moting his own ideas of Panch Shila, ~~and~~ On the other hand, the pos-

*existed*  
 sibility that the Conference might be interpreted as ~~reflecting or~~ *a semi-official endorsement by*  
 India of a Communist meeting and even as a preview of the Indian position at Bandung.  
 influencing India's policy at Bandung. *Nehru* ~~the meeting to be held,~~  
~~He~~ allowed ~~it to go on~~ but

publicly announced that "the conference is in no way related to the Afro-

Asian Conference to ~~be~~ *be* held in Bandung, or to the Colombo Powers--it is

being held under non-official auspices, and the Government of India

has no precise information on the countries invited to participate."

At this display of official hostility, S.K. Patil and a group of Con-

gressmen from Bombay withdrew from the Conference just before it opened,

saying they had taken for granted that it had the approval of the Prime

Minister. Part of the Japanese delegation publicly expressed their

disappointment that the conference was not handled as they had been led

to believe it

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to believe it would be. It was clear that, although the gathering was termed a "Conference of Asian Countries", only delegates from Communist states were officially appointed and entitled to speak for their countries; the others had no official status and could ~~only~~ only profess to do so. This latter group consisted chiefly of rank-and-file Communists or prominent fellow travelers. Leading figures of the Indian CP came to New Delhi but stayed in the back-ground. One Indian paper reported that "the Conference irritated the Government, disappointed its sponsors, and embarrassed the people associated with it" because of the increasingly obvious Communist domination and guidance.

After this inauspicious start, the Conference, with Mrs. Nehru presiding, ~~went on in the luxurious surroundings of one of New Delhi's finest~~ ~~hotels~~ launched into effusions of praise for Panch Shila, Asian solidarity, *denounced aggression,* and peace; ~~denunciation~~ of foreign intervention and the "bellicose French and interventionist Americans", *and* ~~aggression~~ military alliances formed "under the aegis of Western Powers". *It also and declared* ~~the~~ declaration of the Asian people's desire to be saved from their "self-styled friends."

Statements made by members of the Conference covered many favorite Communist themes. René Capitant, a French "guest", proposed that the headquarters of the United Nations be moved to Geneva to escape US domination. Dr. Dawalibi of Syria, speaking for the combined Arab delegations, marked the

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ticularly in South Africa). ~~Kuo Mojo~~, the most prominent delegate (President,

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Chinese Academy of Science; Vice Chairman, Standing Committee of the

National People's Congress; ~~Q~~ Vice President, WPC), concentrated

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on Taiwan as the greatest threat to peace and made many allegations of American aggression. Japanese speeches called for mobilization of public opinion (~~well-worn WPC cliché~~) against atomic bombs and were strongly critical of the West, especially the <sup>US</sup> ~~U.S.~~, whose aid program was allegedly designed to increase the economic dependency of Asia. Mikhail Nesterov, USSR, (~~as would be expected~~) declared <sup>that</sup> unrestricted trade would serve the cause of peace.

These sentiments were embodied in resolutions presented under six headings--political, economic, scientific, social, cultural, and religious--the last being <sup>cast</sup> ~~case~~ in the form of an appeal. One of these <sup>supported by the two Israeli Communities</sup> resolutions expressed support for the Arab people against "the aggressive policy of the ruling circles in Israel." <sup>Another announced the creation of the Asian Solidarity Committee.</sup>

B. SPONSORSHIP

(lower case)

~~Chinese~~

The Conference of Asian Countries at New Delhi, from 6 to 10 April 1955,

was the apparent (at least the immediate) sponsor of the Asian Solidarity Committee, although it is seen from the preceding account that the <sup>original initiative</sup> ~~real sponsor~~ ~~ship~~ came from the WPC. After definite preparations for the conference were underway, no public mention was ever made of any WPC connections; ~~and~~ indeed, there had been <sup>very little</sup> ~~none~~ officially from the beginning. However, WPC affiliates in the area were instructed to send representatives to the conference.

C. AIMS and PURPOSES

(lower case)

The aims and purposes officially outlined for the Asian Solidarity Committee were contained in a resolution passed by the Conference of Asian Countries

as follows

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as follows: "The members of the Presiding Committee and Secretariat of the Conference constitute themselves into a committee to maintain liaison between the various national committees in Asian countries, formed to support the conference and its decisions. This committee shall be called the Asian Solidarity Committee. The members of the committee will be responsible for ensuring the popularization of the resolutions of the conference in their own countries, through national committees to be set up for the purpose by the preparatory committee in each country. The Indian members of the Secretariat of the conference are entrusted with the responsibility for the time being of coordinating the work of the committee and exploring the possibility of setting up a permanent Asian Secretariat at some suitable time within three months, consisting of representatives of Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Soviet Union and the Arab countries."

The Communist press outlined the aims of the national committees in the participating countries to be (1) to solve common problems of Asian nations through collective action based on the Five Principles of Peace; (2) to strengthen friendship and intercourse among these nations; and (3) to contribute to world peace by abolishing colonialism in Asia and establishing a free, independent, and peaceful Asia and Africa.

These are the words which could be said to be sung to a current Communist tune. The real Communist purpose in setting up an Asian Solidarity Committee was to organize a ready channel to popularize

Communist propaganda~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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Communist propaganda throughout Asia and Africa and to create an organizational unit for the Communist campaign to destroy Western power and influence in Asia. Soviet representation in the Secretariat was intended to keep the Soviet foot in the Asian door (especially at the time when the USSR was excluded from the Bandung Conference) and, at the same time, to place the USSR in the forefront as a promoter of unity and cooperation among Asian nations.

"Asian solidarity" is a concept with which the Communists hope to supplement and reinforce the "peace" theme which, long equated with the defense of the Soviet Union, had lost much of its appeal. Asian solidarity, — — against the West and in support of liberation movements as well as other forms of anti-colonialism, <sup>is</sup> is a rallying cry which International Communism has clearly stated it would hereafter exploit at every opportunity.

## II. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OFFICERS

### A. Headquarters Organization

The Headquarters of the Asian Solidarity Committee <sup>is</sup> in New Delhi, India, and its liaison work <sup>is</sup> entrusted to ~~our~~ <sup>the</sup> Indian friends. This was <sup>one of the Chinese Communist members of the World Peace Council,</sup> announced as a permanent location by LIU Ning-i on 7 February 1956.

Since no roster of the Asian Solidarity Committee has been officially issued, at least in the West, it is necessary to identify its membership from

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available information about the Preparatory Committee <sup>which became the</sup> Presiding Committee ~~for~~ for the Conference of Asian Countries. It had been announced that representatives sent by national preparatory committees to the February 1955 gathering of this group in New Delhi would serve as the Conference Committee. These representatives presumably spent much of the intervening time in New Delhi working for the April Conference, and several of them presided at various sessions of the Conference. As listed by the New Delhi press, these representatives were:

- Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru (India) - <sup>Relative by marriage</sup> ~~Wife of an uncle (or cousin)~~ of the Prime Minister; President and adviser of the Rehabilitation Board of the Ministry of Rehabilitation; social worker; delegate to WPC; <sup>former president of the All-India Women's Conference.</sup>
- Dr. Chaitram Gidwani (India) - President of the All-India Refugee Association; former president of the Sind Congress Party Committee; <sup>Praja Socialist Party member of Parliament.</sup>
- Gurmukh Singh Mussafir (India) - Congress Party representative from Amritsar in the House of the People; <sup>S</sup> social worker and journalist.
- Dr. Anup Singh (India) - Member of Indian National Congress; former professor at the Catholic and American Universities in Washington, D.C.; former Public Relations Officer of the Indian Embassy there; <sup>former chairman of the UN Commission to Korea.</sup>
- Ramesh Chandra (India) - <sup>Communist Party of India; (Hinduist)</sup> Member of the Central Committee of the ~~CP~~; editor of Crossroads; member of the WPC Bureau. <sup>(SP?)</sup>
- Pandit Sunderlal (India) - Editor of pro-Communist Naya Hind; led Goodwill Mission to China in 1951; WPC Bureau member.
- Syed Nausher Ali (India) - Former president of the Indian Seamen's Union; former member <sup>and speaker</sup> of West Bengal Legislative Assembly; <sup>former Minister of the West Bengal Government;</sup> Congress Party member of Parliament.
- Gurmukh Nikal Singh (India) - Principal of Sri Ram College of Commerce; speaker Delhi State Legislature Assembly. <sup>we</sup>
- Violet Alva (India) - Member of Parliament, Congress Party; Vice President of the International Women Lawyers Association; former editor of Begum.

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H. C. Mathur (India) - Democratic Party leader in the Upper House of Indian Parliament; former minister in Jodhpur State.

Mr. Youren (New Zealand) - Farmer; designated as an "observer".

Thakin Lay Maung (Burma) - Secretary General of Burmese Peace Committee; visited WPC Headquarters and USSR.

Theja Gunewardene (Ceylon) - Chief organizer and Vice President of the Association of Women's Institutes; visited the US on a ~~Leader Group~~ *State Department grant*.

LEE Mong-Gee (North Korea) *28*

*Mr. PAK Chong-ae* PAK Chong-ae (~~PAK Chong-ae~~) (North Korea) *info in the* ~~High Level Korean Communist leader; in Asiatic Russia; Deputy Chairman Korean Labor Party (C.); Chairman of Korean Democratic League of Women, (WIDE affiliate); WPC Bureau; Stalin Peace Prize winner.~~

Dr. Mustafa Amin (Syria)

HAN Sol-ya (North Korea) - Chairman, Korea National Peace Committee.

A later report named LIU Ning-i of China and Mrs. *KORA Tome*, ~~Tomi Kora~~,

*le* IKEDA MASANOSUKE ~~le~~ *MATSUMOTO* and JIICHIRO ~~Matsunoto~~ of Japan as also serving on the

"presiding" committee. Other prominent presiding chairmen were KUO Mo-jo

(later selected as chairman of the ~~Chinese Asian Solidarity Committee~~ *of China*),

K. S. Kalelkar (member of the Indian National Congress), and Marouf el-

Dawalibi (former Prime Minister of Syria). The actual composition of the

Preparatory Committee (~~which~~ *which* presumably became the Asian Solidarity Com-

mittee) was further confused by the arrival in New Delhi of the Chinese and

Soviets after the close of the meeting. They remained there to work for the

conference. These included CHEN Shen ~~Shen~~ *-yu* (Chinese writer), Colonel Nikolai

Semenovich Tikhonov (chairman of the Soviet Preparatory Committee, member

of the Union of Soviet Writers *y* and of the WPC Bureau), ~~and~~ *and* A. V. Sofronov

(former editor of Ogonek), and Oleg Skalkin (Pravda representative in New

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see that their representatives were in New Delhi for the Preparatory meeting and that they remain to assist in the work of the Conference. The branches agreed on <sup>the</sup> condition that the Preparatory Committee bear the expense of the delegates' prolonged stay. Their names were not published; they probably served on the various "staffs".

The Secretariat ~~of~~ for the Conference, as announced from New Delhi, consisted of representatives from six countries: India, Burma, <sup>Communist</sup> China, Japan, Pakistan, and the USSR. [Note: The Stockholm "suggestion" for this body had listed Indonesia instead of Burma, which was probably changed due to the absence of Indonesia from the Preparatory meeting. However, Indonesia was added to the list of the Permanent Asian Secretariat.] Later, it was announced that an Arab representative would be "co-opted" into the Secretariat. So far, the known Secretariat members are A. V. Sofronov, USSR, Rameshwari Nehru, ~~HATANAKA~~ <sup>HATANAKA</sup> India, ~~MASAHARU Hatanaka~~ <sup>MASAHARU</sup> Japan, and CHEN Shen-yu, China. This leaves Burma, Pakistan, and Indonesia to be accounted for. According to the resolution establishing this Secretariat, the names of the Indian Secretariat "entrusted" with the liaison work with the parent body should be added to the above list. They are: President, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru; General Secretary, Syed Nausher Ali; Secretaries, Dr. Anup Singh, Dr. Choithram Gidwani, and Mrs. Violet Alva; and Treasurer, H. C. Mathur.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~B. National Committees

N<sup>o</sup><sub>o</sub>tional preparatory committees for the Conference of Asian Countries

were established generally throughout the area. The Conference resolved that the original preparatory committees should be responsible for setting up the national Asian Solidarity Committee<sup>s</sup>. It is probable that the preparatory committees themselves will form at least the nucleus of the national ~~Solidarity~~ Solidarity Committees, as ~~p~~<sup>h</sup> happened in the cases of the seven such Committees officially formed so far: Japan, <sup>Communist</sup> China, India, USSR, North <sup>Korea</sup> Vietnam, ~~Burma~~, ~~and North Korea~~ <sup>Vietnam,</sup> and Burma.

1. Japan

The Asian Solidarity Committee of Japan (ASCJ) was established on 31 October 1955 in accordance with the resolution passed at the Conference of Asian Countries. Preparations to organize a solidarity committee in Japan started in July 1955 <sup>at</sup> ~~in~~ a meeting of 114 representatives from various circles, but the matter was deferred because of the World Rally for Banning Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, held in August 1955 in Hiroshima, Japan, on the ~~10th~~ <sup>14th</sup> anniversary of the dropping of the bomb. The Rally, ~~an event~~ "suggested" by the Asian Conference, has become an annual event. However, with the assistance of Anup Singh (India), Gidwani (India), LIU Ning-i and HSIEH Ping-hsin (China), and Eugene Zhukov (USSR), all of whom attended the aforesaid Rally, the ASCJ was finally formed on 31 October 1955 at a meeting

held at the Josui Kaikan in Kanda, Tokyo. In line with the aims outlined in

the resolution made in New Delhi, the ASCJ proposed (a) to promote friendship,

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good will and normalization of diplomatic relations with nations of Asia and

Africa; and (b) to help solve mutual problems of Asian and African nations,

particularly their liberation from American and British colonialism.

Co-Chairmen:

~~stet~~ ~~NAGANO Kumsuke~~

- Lawyer; member International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL).

IYAMA Tahei

- Chief of International Committee of Dai Nippon Marine Industry Association (Dai Nippon Suisan Kai).

Business Bureau Chief:

DAN Tokusaburo

- member, Japan Peace Protection Committee; WPC member.

Advisers:

KUHARA Fusanosuke

- Chairman, People's Council for Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with China and the USSR (Nitchu Nisso Kokko Kaifuku Kokumin Kaigi).

KATAYAMA Tetsu

- Supreme adviser of Japan Socialist Party (JSP); WPC member; *adviser to Japan China Friendship Association.*

MATSUNAGA Yasuzaemon

- Chairman of the Board of Tokyo Electric Power Company (Tokyo Denryoku K. K.).

HOSOKAWA Karoku

- Japan Communist Party (JCP) member.

Committee Representatives:

KITAMURA Tokutaro

- Liberal Democrat Party (LDP) member.

NARAHASHI Wataru

- LDP member.

MATSUMOTO Jiichiro

- JSP member; WPC member; *President, Japan - China Friendship Association.*

KAZAMI Akira

- JSP member; WPC member; *adviser to Japan - China Friendship Association.*

YAMAGUCHI Kikuichiro

- LDP member; World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) member.

OTANI Eijun

- LDP member.

AKI Koichi

- Hitotsubashi University professor

NAKABE Kenkichi

- President of Taiyo Fishery Company.

Note -

type office and  
members of various

descriptions, center of page ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~YAMOTO~~

- YAMAMOTO Kumaichi - Secretary General of the International Trade Promotion Association (Kokusai Boeki Sokushin Kyokai), Japanese affiliate of the International Committee for the Promotion of Trade (ICPT); *advisor to Japan-China Friendship Association.*
- NAGANO Kunisuke - ~~lawyer; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) member.~~
- HIRANO Yoshitaro - Secretary General of the Japan Peace Protection Committee; member, WPC, WFSW, and IADL.
- KAWASAKI Natsu - Adviser of the Japanese Society for the Protection of Children (Nippon Kodomo o Manoru Kai), Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) affiliate; WFSW member; *vice president of Japan-China Friendship Association.*

## 2. China

LIU Ning-i, member of the WPC Bureau, Vice President of the World

Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), <sup>and</sup> member of the <sup>China</sup> Chinese Peace Committee,

made a lengthy speech to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Con-

ference (CPPCC) (<sup>instrumentality of the</sup> ~~the 1st/2nd~~ <sup>Communist</sup> organized united front in China) on 7 February

1956, in which he proposed the formation of the Asian Solidarity Committee of

China "as commissioned by the China Preparatory Committee for the Asian

Countries Conference." The Committee, of which he was the Secretary General,

was thus sponsored by the CPPCC rather than by the Communist Party or Peace

Committee. Present at the meeting which set up the permanent committee were

CHOU En-lai, the vice chairmen, and delegates to the Second Plenary session

of the CPPCC, totaling over a thousand persons.

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Kuo

*Cap* ~~Kuo~~ Mo-jo presided. It was declared that, in order to enhance further

the friendly solidarity and peaceful coexistence among all Asian people,

it had been considered necessary to set up an organization of a permanent

nature. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to establish the

Asian Solidarity Committee of China and approved a list of officers and a

committee of eighty-one persons "from all walks of life."

The list of committee member's and officers, which includes several

*central committee members* <sup>LIAD</sup> <sup>LIU</sup>  
CCP functionaries (e.g., ~~Liao~~ Cheng-chih and ~~Liu~~ Ning-i) and most of the

prominent front personalities in China, is evidence of the importance which

Peking attaches to the ASC. The Chinese Communists can be expected to

utilize the ASC to further promote their claims to leadership in Asia.

*Cap* <sup>Kuo</sup>  
Chairman: ~~Kuo~~ Mo-jo, WPC member - *Minister of Culture*  
<sup>MAO</sup> (Shen Yen-ping), <sup>LI</sup> <sup>LIAD</sup>  
Vice Chairmen: ~~Mao~~ Tun, WPC member; ~~Te~~ Te-chuan; ~~Liao~~  
<sup>LIU</sup>  
Cheng-chih, WPC member; ~~Liu~~ Ning-i, WPC and WFTU  
member; <sup>HU</sup> <sup>Ko</sup> Ko-ping  
<sup>LIU</sup>  
Secretary General: ~~Liu~~ Ning-i

Committee Members:

<sup>TING</sup> <sup>TAO</sup> <sup>HSIEN</sup> <sup>WANG</sup>  
Ting Hsi-lin; Tao Ching-pan; Hsien Hsueh-wen; Wang Yun-sheng;  
<sup>WANG</sup> <sup>T'EN</sup> <sup>PAI</sup> <sup>YÜEH</sup>  
Wang Yüan-hsing; T'ien Fu-ta; Pai Lang; Yüeh Sung-sheng;  
<sup>SUN</sup> <sup>TA</sup> <sup>CH'I</sup> <sup>LIU</sup>  
Sun Hsiao-ts'un; Ta P'u-sheng; Ch'i Pai-shih; ~~Liu~~ Ning-i;  
<sup>LIU</sup> <sup>LIU</sup> <sup>CH'ENG</sup> <sup>LI</sup>  
~~Liu~~ Ko-ping; Liu Lin-jui; Ch'eng Fang-wu; ~~Li~~ Chu-ch'en;  
<sup>LI</sup> <sup>LI</sup> <sup>LI</sup> <sup>TU</sup>  
~~Li~~ Wei-kuang; ~~Li~~ Te-chuan (WPC); ~~Li~~ Fu-jen; Tu Kuo-hsiang;  
<sup>YANG</sup> <sup>CHOU</sup> <sup>CHOU</sup> <sup>CHI</sup>  
Yang Han-sheng; Chou Shu-chia; Chou Kang-ming; Chi Hsien-lin;  
<sup>LA</sup> <sup>CHIN</sup> <sup>CH'EN</sup>  
La-min i-hsi chu-chen (sic); Chin Yüeh-lin; Ch'en Wen-kuei;  
<sup>CH'EN</sup> <sup>CH'EN</sup> <sup>CH'EN</sup> <sup>CH'EN</sup>  
Ch'en Pai-shen; Ch'en Ch'i-yu; Ch'en Ching-yü; Ch'en Han-sheng (WPC)  
<sup>SU</sup> <sup>HOU</sup> <sup>YÜ</sup> <sup>NAN</sup>  
~~Su~~ Pu-ch'ing; Hou Te-pang (WPC); Yü P'ing-po; Nan Han-ch'en (ICPT);



SHIH

Shih Ju-chang; ~~Cha Kan ko ken~~/ Cha kan ko ken (sic);  
~~HU~~ MAO MAO CHAO  
~~Hu~~ Tzu-ang; ~~Mao~~ I-sheng; ~~Mao~~ Tun (WPC); ~~Chao~~ P'u-chu;  
~~CHAO~~ CHENG CHENG NI  
~~Chao~~ I-min (WPC); ~~Cheng~~ Chen-to; ~~Cheng~~ Sen-yü; ~~NI~~ Fei-chün;  
~~F~~ KAO JUNG  
~~Hsia~~-su. . . -mo-tse-jen-to-chi (sic); ~~Kao~~ Ch'ung-min; ~~Jung~~ I-jen;  
~~CHANG~~ CHANG CHANG CHANG  
~~Chang~~ Kuang-tou; ~~Chang~~ Chih-jang; ~~Chang~~ Yen; ~~Chang~~ Jui-fang;  
~~CHANG~~ CHANG LIANG MEI  
~~Chang~~ Yüeh-hsia; ~~Chang~~ Chün-hsiang; ~~Liang~~ Hsi; ~~Mei~~ Lan-fang;  
~~MEI~~ CHANG CHUANG HSÜ  
~~Mei~~ Kung-pin; ~~Chang~~ Tz'u-kung; ~~Chuang~~ Ming-li; ~~Hsu~~ Kuang-p'ing;  
~~HSÜ~~ HSÜ KUO FU  
~~Hsu~~ Pao-chü; ~~Hsu~~ Te-heng; ~~Kuo~~ Mo-jo; ~~Fu~~ Lien-k'un;  
~~F~~ TIANG FENG HUANG  
~~Hsi~~-jao chia-tso (sic); ~~Tiang~~ Hsiao-tan; ~~Feng~~ Yu-lan; ~~Huang~~ Chang-shui;  
~~HUANG~~ YANG  
~~Huang~~ Chi-hsiang; ~~Yang~~ Hsien-tung;  
~~WEN~~ LIAO NING HSIUNG  
~~Wen~~ Chi-tse; ~~Liao~~ Ch'eng-chih (WPC); ~~Ning~~ Wu; ~~Hsiung~~ Fu;  
~~PAO~~ HSIEN HSIEN SAI  
~~Pao~~ Erh-han; ~~Hsieh~~ Ping-hsin; ~~Hsieh~~ Min-kuang; ~~Sai~~ Fu-ting;  
~~TAI~~ LAN I  
~~Tai~~ Ai-lien; ~~Lan~~ Ling; ~~I~~ Mei-hou. \*

3., India

Letters on official stationery were emanating from a well-set up

\* These names are as given by NCNA in a broadcast on 7 February 1956.  
~~Telecodes have been checked.~~

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Indian Preparatory Committee by October 1954. A permanent Asian Solidarity

Committee was formed for India in February 1956, <sup>which includes</sup> Some members of the

Indian Preparatory Committee for the Asian Countries Conference, have con-

tinued to be active. It consisted of the following persons:

← Officers (Secretariat):

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru - President  
 Syed Nausher Ali - General Secretary  
 Dr. Anup Singh - Secretary  
 Mrs. Violet Alva - "  
 Dr. Choitram Gidwani - "  
 Romesh Chandra - "  
 Harish Chandra Mathur - Treasurer

Committee Members:

Dr. Zakir Hussain - Member (nominated), Council of States; Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University; respected educator; has in past praised Red China.  
 Dr. G. Mahajani - Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.  
 R. ~~M~~ N. Aggarwal - President, Delhi Municipal Committee; at time of election attacked by Communists as "big business" stooge, ~~and supporter of extreme right-wing RSS.~~ <sup>full name?</sup>  
 Gurmukh Nihal Singh - Chief Minister, Delhi State.  
 Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan - Congress MP, ~~from~~ Madras; returned from visit to Red China in 1954 with praise for regime and conviction West exaggerating Communist peril.  
 S. V. Ramaswamy - Congress MP, Madras.  
 P. S. Rajgopala Naidu - Member, Council of States, Independent, Andhra.  
 Uma Charan Patnaik - Independent MP, Orissa  
 V. Parameswaran Nayar - MP, United ~~Front~~ Front of Leftists, Travancore-Cochin.  
 J. V. K. Vallabhrao - Member, Council of States, Andhra.

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*International Union Congress  
Labor Organizations*

- full name?*
- Ramananda Das - Congress MP, West Bengal; member, General Council Congress-sponsored (INTUC); attended ~~the~~ Conferences at San Francisco (1948), Geneva (1951).
- Balwant Sinha Mehta - Congress MP, Rajasthan; welfare worker.
- Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew - Long-time Congress Muslim stalwart; active peace-fronter; ~~known to Department.~~
- Pandit Sunderlal - WPC member.
- Bhupesh Gupta - Member, Council of States, West Bengal; Communist; member, ~~CPI~~ Central Committee *Communist Party of India*
- Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya - Congress MP, Bhopal; All-India Peace Council official; *general secretary India-China Friendship Association*
- Amarnath Vidyalkar - Congress MP, Punjab; State President, INTUC; member, trade union delegation to Red China, 1954.

*first mentioned*

*p. 17 -*

*Should be listed as  
Communist Party of  
India?*

*Indian Nat'l Trade Union Congress*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

test names -  
(lower case)

includes name?  
yes

Chandhary

~~Choudary~~ HYDER HUSEIN

- Congress MP, Uttar Pradesh.

Begum Qudsia ZAIDI

Major General S.S. SORHEY

Mrs. Hannah SEN

- Well-known education and social welfare worker; well-inclined toward US and West; has expressed resentment at being pressured into the Conference by her friend, Mrs. Nehru.

Mrs. Manmohini SEHGAL

B.D. JOSHI

- Communist labor leader in Delhi State; elected to Legislative Assembly on Socialist ticket, later expelled from Party.

Dr. Joseph C. KUMARAPPA

- Social worker; Gandhian; US ~~Congress~~; attended Moscow Economic Conference, 1952, and Berlin Peace Conference, 1952.

Dr. Mulk Raj ANAND

- Well-known Communist <sup>unist</sup> author; Vice-President, All-India Peace Council; attended WPC at Berlin, 1954.

Barada UKIL

- General Secretary, Lalit Kala Academy.

B.T. CHALIHA

- MP, Assam.

Hira Singh CHINARIA

- Congress MP <sup>Rajia and East Punjab</sup>

Maulana HIFZUR REHMAN

- Congress MP, Uttar Pradesh.

~~Dr. Gyan CHAND~~

~~See Embdes 930, March 1, 1955~~

Mrs. Gyan (Anasuyabai) CHAND

- Attended Women's International Democratic Federation Congress; Committee member, All-India Cultural Conference.

Satyendra Narayan MAZUMDAR

- Member, Council of States; CPI; West Bengal.

Mrs. Sushima SEN (GUPTA)

- Congress MP, Bihar.

RADHA RAMAN

- Congress MP, Delhi; V-P Delhi Congress Committee; member, India-China Friendship Association.

Nettur P. DAMODARAN

- Congress (former KMP) MP, Madras; V-P Tellicherry Branch of India-China Friendship Association.

Fakruddin ALI AHMEN

- Member, Council of States, Assam.

B. DAS

- Congress MP, Orissa.

Prof. Satyen BOSE

- Member (nominated), Council of States; outstanding theoretical physicist; Dean of Faculty of Science, University of Calcutta; active in India-China Friendship Association; attended WPC at Budapest, 1953.

Mrs. Bonily KHONGMEN

- Congress MP, Assam.

C. Krishnan NAIR

- Congress MP, Delhi; President Delhi PCC.

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full name?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

P.G. SHAH

- Anthropologist.

Kakasaheb KALELKAR

- Member (nominated), Council of States; long-time social worker; Chairman, Backward Classes Commission; attended World Pacifist Conference in Tokyo, 1954.

Bheeka BHAI

- Congress MP, Rajasthan.

Narayan Sadoba KAJROLKAR

- Congress MP, Bombay; scheduled caste leader.

Barkat ULLAH KHAN

- Member, Council of States; Congress, Rajasthan.

Dr. M. MUJEEB

- Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia (Muslim school); visited Red China as member, goodwill mission.

B. SANYAL

- Principal, Art Section, Delhi Polytechnic.

Shankar Lal JAIN

- ~~Member~~ <sup>provisional</sup> Member, Legislative Assembly.

H.K.L. BHAGAT

- Congress MLA, Delhi; self-styled progressive with "leftist" leanings.

Dr. RISHI

- ~~Member~~ <sup>provisional</sup> Member, Provincial Legislative Assembly.

D.R. MAHAJAN

- Principal, Law College, Jullundur.

BRAJESHWAR PRASAD

- Congress MP, Bihar; long-time advocate of Delhi-Moscow-Peking axis.

Ram NATH

Shiv Charan GUPTA

- Congress MLA, Delhi; Vice-President State Congress Committee; <sup>spell out</sup> ~~secretary of New-Delhi Branch, India-China Friendship Association~~.

ONKAR NATH

- Member, Council of States; Congress, Delhi (resigned April 18).

Diwan CHAMAN LAL

- Member, Council of States; Congress, Punjab; former Indian Ambassador to Turkey; defended Jomo Kenyatta.

Feroz CHAND

- Journalist, one-time editor of Times of India; holds strong anti-American views.

J.N. SAHNI

- Free-lance journalist; ~~US alumnus; outwardly friendly toward Americans.~~

N.R.M. SWAMI

- Commonweal Party MP, ~~from~~ Madras.

Dr. Meghnad SAHA

Independent MP, West Bengal; Professor of Physics at University of Calcutta; politically leftist; connected with All-India Cultural Conference & Peace Festival 1952, Peking Peace Conference, Indo-Soviet Cultural Friendship Association, All-India Peace Council. Attended 16th Session UNESCO in US in 1954.

Dr. B.N. GANGULI

Professor of International Trade, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi; President, Delhi branch of

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~4. The Soviet Union.

This committee was set up in May 1956--a delay possibly to allow non-Communist <sup>c</sup>ountries to set up committees before the organization became too openly associated with the Sino-Soviet bloc. ~~Significantly,~~ Its headquarters is in Moscow, although it is staffed principally by individuals from Soviet Asia.

← Chairman: Mirza Tursun-Zade, writer of the Tadzhik SSR.

Secretary: A. Sofronov, chief editor of the newspaper Ogonek.

Members: P. # Azimov, rector of the University of the Turkmen SSR.

M. Ruezov, writer of the Kazakh SSR.

Z. Babakhanov, ~~deputy chairman of the religious guidance of~~  
 of the Moslems of ~~Central Asian~~ Kazakhstan.

T. Berdeyev, president of the Turkmen Academy of Science.

B. Bultrikova, Minister of Social Insurance of the Kazakh SSR.

A. Guber, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Science.

K. Konduchalov, Kirgiz SSR.

M. Nesterov, chairman of the presidium of the All-Union Chamber of Commerce.

K. Satpayev, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR.

S. Sevunts, writer of the Armenian SSR.

N. Tikhonov, writer.

M. U. Topchibashev, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR.

D. Hodzhayyev, chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Uzbek SSR.

A. U. Khorava, People's Artist of the USSR; Georgian SSR.

K. Yulvashev, architect; member of the Academy of Sciences of the Tadzhik SSR.

B. # Yunysalyev, rector of the University of the Kirgiz SSR.

S. Yunusov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~5. North Korea

Formed in May 1956, this Committee is comprised of thirty-five members, "including cadres of various political parties, social organizations, and workers of science, culture and art."

← Chairman: <sup>HAN</sup> Han Sol-ya, ~~was~~ Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

Vice Chairman: <sup>PAEK</sup> Paek Na-<sup>un</sup> ~~un~~, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

<sup>PAE</sup> Tong <sup>KUN</sup> ~~Kun~~, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society.

General Secretary: <sup>CHANG</sup> Chang So-<sup>hwan</sup> ~~hwan~~, Vice Chairman of the Korean Democratic Youth League.

6. North Vietnam

Founded in October 1956, this Committee has forty-nine members, with the following officers:

← Chairman: Tong Quang Phiet, Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Vice Chairmen: Dr. Nguyen Van Huong, Head of the Vietnamese delegation to the Conference of Asian Countries in New Delhi.

Dr. Nguyen Vien Hai

Xuan Thuy, <sup>M</sup> Member of the Politburo of the Lao Dong (Communist) Party.

Mme. Nguyen Thi Thuc Vien

7. Burma

An "organizational committee" for this group was reported in the newspaper Burman in March 1957. The only officer named was:

← U Hla Djo, Attorney, Secretary General of the Organizational Committee.

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*Indonesia*  
8. During a visit to Indonesia in September 1956, Isabelle

Blume, a Belgian national and active member of the WPC, urged the formation of an Indonesia Committee for Asian Solidarity.

*Ceylon*  
9. An Asian Solidarity Committee of Ceylon is also reported to exist.

*C.F.* Relations With Other Communist Fronts and With National Communist Parties

The Asian Solidarity Committee aspires to be considered non-political and makes claims of being representative of all walks of life and of all shades of opinion. It especially seeks non-Communists (prominent ones) to exploit as members. However, it is thoroughly <sup>under</sup> the control of active Communists and fellow travelers connected with the Communist

front organizations. Members of all the major Communist fronts (WPC, IUS, WFDY, WIDF, IADL, IOJ, GPFF, WFSW, and the "friendship" societies) can be found on the lists of the various Asian Committees. The

ASC relationship with the WPC has been pointed out in the historical

account of the origin of ASC. <sup>all</sup> Asian members of the WPC are <sup>also</sup> on the

Solidarity Committees, <sup>also to a man</sup>. To the dozen Asian Solidarity

Committee members already serving on the WPC Bureau, the WPC meeting

in Colombo in 1957 added five more. Three of these joined the two <sup>previously</sup> already

serving as members of the WPC Secretariat. Additional ASC members

are active in the national peace committees. News of the Solidarity

Committees is reported regularly in the WPC Bulletin.

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other Communist fronts, the following specific examples are cited:

*LIU*  
~~Liu~~ Ning-i, Vice President of the WFTU, and member of both  
the WPC and ~~CPIT~~ *ICPT* <sup>?</sup> Bureaus, Secretary General of the WPC Liaison  
Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Regions, is concurrently General  
Secretary of the Asian Solidarity Committee for China. Further involvement  
with the WFTU ~~was~~ was evident when S. A. Dange, an Indian Vice  
President of the WFTU, entertained labor delegates to the Asian con-  
ference in the name of the New Delhi Trade Union Council.

Persons with dual membership in other fronts include:

← Nguyen Cong Hoa (North Vietnam) - member of Vietnamese Labor

Confederation.

*See Notes pp. 21 & 22*  
← *LIU*  
~~Liu~~ Chang-sheng (China) - member of the All-China Federation  
of Trade Unions and a ~~Secretary~~ <sup>former</sup> Secretary of the WFTU.

← Dr. Gyan Chand - India-China Friendship Association.

← Sahib Singh Sokhey - Stalin Peace Prize winner, 1953; member,

*WFSW - World Federation of Scientific Workers*  
*WCD-WSEW (retired Indian Army doctor); Chairman,*  
*World Congress of Doctors*

International Student Relief Committee of *IUS; WPC* Bureau *member?*  
*punishment?*

← Ngueyn Thi Thuc Vien (North Vietnam) - ~~Chairman~~ of the Association.

Vice President of the Union of Vietnamese Women (WIDF affiliate).  
of ~~Vietnamese Journalists (IOJ)~~; active in Vietnam-China

~~and Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Societies; member of WPC~~

*Mr. PAK Den-ai*  
~~Mrs. PAK Den-ai~~

~~Mrs. PAK Den-ai - Chairman of Korean Democratic League of Women~~  
*Mme. PAK Cheng-ae*

~~(WIDF) WPC Bureau; Stalin Peace Prize winner~~

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Vietnamese Journalists (IOJ); <sup>active</sup>~~active~~ in Vietnam-China and <sup>affiliate</sup>

Associations,  
Societies

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*no A* ← A few are claimed not to be Party members, as in the case of Colonel Nikolai Semenovitch Tikhonov. He was an officer in the Imperial Russian Army, but supported the Bolsheviks during the Revolution and has represented Soviet peace and cultural causes abroad since the 1930's.

Examples of active Party members in other Asian Committees are:

← Bhupesh Gupta - ~~Member of the Central Committee of the Indian~~

*see Notes pp. 22 & 21*  
~~Communist Party~~

~~(CPI) / Party not say~~ ← ~~Communist Party, India~~

~~(CPI)~~

← Ramesh Chandra - ~~Member of the Central Committee of the Indian~~

~~Communist Party~~ • *CPI.*

← Dr. Mulk Anand - ~~Member of the CPI~~ •

*also see pp. 22 & 21*  
~~Mme. PAK Chong-ae~~

~~PAK Dong-ae~~

← ~~Pak Den Ai (North Korea) - Vice Chairman of the Korean Labor~~

~~Party (CP)~~ •

Nguyen Xuan Thuy (North Vietnam) - ~~Member of the Politburo~~ of the

Lao Dong Party (CP) •

Hoai Thanh (North Vietnam) - ~~Member of the Permanent Committee~~

of the Lien Viet ~~Front~~ •

Hoang Minh Chinh (North Vietnam) - ~~Member of the Permanent~~

Committee of the Lien Viet ~~Front~~ •

Le Dinh Tham (North Vietnam) - Vice ~~Chair~~ / Chairman of the Lien

Viet ~~Front~~ •

*LIAO*

~~Liao~~ Cheng-chih - Deputy Director, United Front Department, CCP; *member CCP Central Committee.*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~III. ACTION PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTATION

Although a main function of these Asian Solidarity Committees will be the popularizing of Soviet projects and bringing <sup>Sino-</sup>Soviet ~~Communist~~ propaganda into contact with all levels of the various populations, specific events have taken place which offer an indication of how the programs will be implemented.

*Activities of the Indian Committee*  
 A. Indian Asian Solidarity Committee Activities

The Indian Committee held an All-India Conference for Asian Solidarity in Hyderabad, 21-23 October 1955, <sup>on the eve of the Foreign</sup> Ministers' Conference in Geneva, <sup>providing a propaganda platform for</sup> ~~which gave 'Indian public opinion'~~ ~~Communist views on the Conference.~~ ~~the opportunity to make its point of view on international problems known~~ ~~to the Foreign Ministers at Geneva.~~ Because of her illness, Mrs. Nehru's presidential address was read by Dr. Anup Singh. In it she pointed out the ~~still~~ standing issues in Asia <sup>such as alleged</sup> attempts to sabotage the cease-fire agreements in <sup>Indochina</sup> ~~Indo-China~~ and Korea, mounting tension in the Middle East, ~~growing~~ instances of colonialism and racialism in Africa, continued Portuguese occupation of Indian territories, the question of the restoration of Taiwan to the Chinese People's Republic, <sup>Communist</sup> China's rightful place in the United Nations, and restoration of sovereign rights to Japan. She declared that a "Geneva-style conference" such as proposed by Prime Minister Nehru to discuss Far Eastern questions "would go a long way towards solving the pressing

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X minister level, conference on Asia is certain to be pressed by all the

for  
Solidarity Committees. J

A letter signed by some twenty "eminent" writers read as follows: "... An All-India Conference of Asian Solidarity is being convened by Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru and the Indian Solidarity Committee to consider ways and means to implement the program outlined by the Asian Conference in New Delhi. It has been suggested that a number of Indian writers meet on this occasion in Hyderabad in order to discuss the possibility of calling a conference of Asian writers, for which much feeling exists not only among the various sections of opinion in our country but also among the intelligentsia of the different countries of Asia. ... For hundreds of years the peoples of Asia have been subjected to foreign rule... our ties with our brothers of Asia have just begun to be renewed after having been severed under imperialist domination... (we must) pool our energies so that we can outline a program for immediate action and call a conference of Asian writers; such a conference is necessarily intended also to enable our many European friends to participate in our deliberations." [Note: This Conference of Asian Writers was convened in New Delhi in December 1956].

L "A Workers Midnight Rally for Asian Solidarity" was held 25 October 1955---for workers who could not attend the day-time sessions of the Conference. The Asian Solidarity Committee for India also participated

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Peace Council. The purpose was to popularize the Nehru-Bulganin declaration. On behalf of the Solidarity Committee, Chaudhary Hyder Hussain (Congress Party member <sup>the Indian</sup> of Parliament) sent a telegram to the Foreign Ministers in Geneva, demanding that negotiations result in agreement.

Members of the ~~India~~ ASC were active in promoting the All-India Peace Conference for Disarmament, 23-26 December 1955, in New Delhi.

The meeting was held during a big industrial fair and while Parliament was in session in order that Communist-slanted discussions on economic and technical exchanges might have the <sup>best</sup> ~~fullest~~ effect.

In the following February (1956), Mrs. Nehru, ASC President, addressed a letter to the various branches inviting them to "an emergency meeting, since the / situation in Asia has taken a serious turn." She outlined this situation as consisting of moves to destroy the spirit of Bandung and Geneva, the "maneuver" of a SEATO Foreign Ministers' meeting in Karachi, efforts to expand the Baghdad Treaty, hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific, and aggravations of issues in <sup>Indochina</sup> ~~Indo-China~~ and Korea. April or early May was the date suggested tentatively for this emergency meeting in one of four countries-- Syria, Lebanon, Japan, or China--at which time the ASC hoped to begin preparations for the <sup>second</sup> ~~and~~ Asian Nations Conference. The ASC of Japan met immediately upon receipt of the letter and signified their ~~concord~~ concurrence with the plan, but stated their preference that the meeting should be held in India.

<sup>that this meeting was never held.</sup>  
No further information is available concerning the meeting.

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On the domestic front, the Indian ASC has recommended to the Lalita Akademy that it follow its International Exhibition of Buddhist Art with an annual traveling exhibition of ancient and modern art of the various Asian countries. To the Sahitya Akademy and the National Book Trust, it recommended the translation of ancient and modern classics of Asian countries for publication in India, and likewise translations of the best Indian works into the various Asian languages. The ASC request to the ~~Min~~ Ministry of Education was that it gave special attention to the writing of Indian history in the light of India's relationship with other Asian countries "to bring out the inter-Asian cultural ties established in the past, against the imperialist misinterpretations." The Committee also asked that schools for Asian and African studies be established in all universities, that there be an exchange of teachers, facilities for research scholars, and inclusion of Indian scholars in Government delegations to ~~to~~ other Asian countries. Finally, the ASC recommended that a Permanent Cultural Section be set up in the Committee for implementation of these aims.

*Activities of the Japanese Committee*  
 B. ~~b. Japan-Asian Solidarity Committee~~

The ASC of Japan, early in 1956, organized an Asian Solidarity Delegation to make a two-month tour of Asian and African countries "for the promotion of solidarity between the Japanese people and other people in Asia and Africa." This Delegation was ~~wined and dined~~ <sup>entertained</sup> extensively. The Committee

also sent Japanese experts to the geographical seminar held in India in January  
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1956 under the auspices of the IUS. The Committee has cooperated with other

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organizations (both Communist and non-Communist) to create a movement against US bases on Okinawa and to protest atomic tests in the Pacific. The Asian Countries Conference organized the first conference in Hiroshima on 6 August 1955, in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the dropping of the bomb in 1945. This event was repeated in August of 1956 and 1957, and it is clear that the day will be perpetuated as a Communist date. Other announced plans of the Japanese ASC include a two-week Asian architects conference in Tokyo; an Asian youth conference organized by the Japanese Council of Youth Organizations; invitations to Nehru, Mme. Pandit, and <sup>Kuo</sup>~~Ke~~ Mo-jo to visit Japan; and meetings to promote the exchange of ~~a~~ culture, organized by fisheries, scientific, and cultural circles in Japan.

*Activities of other National Committees*  
 C. c. Other Activities of Asian Solidarity Committees

Throughout 1956, Asian Solidarity Committees busied themselves in activities, such as vigorous support of Egypt in the Suez conflict; continued ~~the~~ stress <sup>on</sup> "insidious and vicious new colonialism of the United States", through military and economic aid to SEATO countries; meetings and declarations against atomic tests; denunciation of the "Eisenhower Doctrine"; an Asian Writers Conference, which failed to end in the new front envisaged by its originators. ~~E~~ <sup>however,</sup> a second Asian writers conference is now scheduled for the Soviet Union where control will be easier, and much "cultural exchange" and talk of the "Bandung spirit."

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hundred Asian labor leaders to the May Day celebration in Peking in 1955, to

organize a Confederation of Asian Trade Unions. However, some of them

the Indians especially <sup>were</sup> ~~became~~ affronted at the obvious ruse to <sup>organize</sup> ~~get~~ them

~~together~~ and refused to cooperate. The Confederation is still only a

"friendly association."

Some of the other targets for these committees will be:

1. A "Geneva-type" conference on Asian problems.
2. An Asian collective security pact.
3. An Asian teachers meeting.
4. Opposition to SEATO and the Baghdad Pact.
5. An Asian Economic Conference.
6. More economic and political agreements ~~&~~ between all

Asian countries/. (The Sino-Soviet bloc is conducting a

determined and increasing drive to extend their influence

by economic means in the non-Communist countries of the

Middle East and Southeast Asia. Special emphasis has

been laid on countries where the economic drive will have

the most useful political effect, <sup>such as</sup> ~~&~~ Egypt, India, Burma,

Afghanistan. This is largely accomplished by offers of

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7. Winning over the uncommitted states to neutralism, at

least. The Bloc is clearly trying to set up India, the

foremost of the neutral states, as the "6th great power"

in world affairs, which could be pursuant to Lenin's

idea that a Moscow-New Delhi-Peking bloc would be

invincible on the Eurasian continent.

*Insert*  
*D. ~~and~~*

The Asia-Africa Review

The first issue of The Asia-Africa Review, A Quarterly Magazine

Devoted to Afro-Asian Resurgence and Solidarity, the official organ of the

Asian Solidarity Committee, appeared in January 1957, published from the

Asian Solidarity Committee office at 14 Jangp<sup>n</sup>ath Barracks, New Delhi.

The staff was listed as follows:

← Editorial Advisory Board :

Chairman - Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, New Delhi

Members - Kaka Kalelkar, <sup>MP</sup>~~M.P.~~, New Delhi

Prof. M. Habib, Aligarh

Dr. ~~CA~~ Gyan Chand, New Delhi

Maj. Gen. S. S. Sokhey, New Delhi

Executive Editor - Feroz Chand, New Delhi

Contributing Editors - <sup>SATO</sup>~~Shigeo Sato~~ - Japan

<sup>LIN</sup>~~Lin~~ Sung Hak - Korea

<sup>CHEN</sup>~~Chen~~ Han-Sheng - China

Munir Suleiman - Syria

P. A. Vishnyakov - USSR

The Review contained "News of Our Movement," a summary of the

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an editorial regarding the Committee by Mrs. Nehru, an Asian Commentary, Notes for Discussion on the Cultural Problems of Asia and Africa, an editorial "About Ourselves," and articles on Asian questions.

"About Ourselves" stated that the original name for the review had been New Asia, but delegates who had met while attending the Asian Writers' Conference, in December 1956, found the consensus of opinion to be that the Asian Solidarity Movement must extend its scope to become an Afro-Asian movement. The first issue of the Review had already been written at that time; therefore, the next number would have a more truly Afro-Asian character, emphasizing the theme currently engrossing both areas--the fight against colonialism and racialism.

IV. <sup>CAPS</sup> *Potential Effectiveness of the Asian Solidarity*  
~~ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS AS A COMMUNIST~~  
~~AGENCY~~ *Committee*

X The establishment of the Asian Solidarity Committee accentuates a trend already evident in <sup>Sino-</sup>Soviet-Communist treatment of Asia and Africa. Coming at a time when both Moscow and Peking are making new, elaborate approaches to the area, especially to India and the Arab countries, this propaganda organization may be expected to cultivate all sorts of manifestations of unity and historic friendship between them and the Communist bloc. This will be done through various devices, such as:

- (1) Exchanges and visits at all levels of society, to propagate the

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and "shared experience" (without mentioning the traditional conflicts), especially with Communist China and the USSR.

(2) To shift attention subtly from war, as emphasized in the

~~'Peace' / campaigns / to this / etc~~

"peace" campaigns, to this "shared experience" and thus to

make the Solidarity Committee appear as quasi-official spokes-

man for the new "concert" in Asia.

(3) ~~//k~~ To ~~perhaps~~ create a sort of Asian Security Pact if agitation

for a Far Eastern Conference of the Geneva type is achieved

(and through the ASC to plant delegates friendly to the Com-

munist cause in such a Conference ~~as~~ was done in New Delhi).

X (4) ~~In keeping with the tactic of exchange, To call for Asian con-~~

ferences of all types, high on the list of which is an Asian

economic conference (one has already been unsuccessfully

attempted), and a teachers' conference.

Y (5) To identify the ~~ASC's~~ <sup>ASC's Solidarity Committee</sup> increasingly with parliamentary demo-

cracy in Asia, as a means of influencing and penetrating ~~formal~~

governments of the area, <sup>memberships representatives of</sup> and to draw into ~~them~~ all social

and political elements from the Asian countries.

(6) To reorient the influential Socialist parties of Asia towards

X philosophical acceptance <sup>since</sup> of Soviet foreign policy and Soviet

internal economic practices.

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(7) To identify the USSR in the minds of Asians as an Asian

country and through cultural exchange and publicizing economic

aid to make the <sup>Soviet</sup> Soviet orbit countries appear as the true

proponents of Asian freedom and progress.

With its able leadership among all types of persons capable of far-reaching contacts and influence, the Asian Solidarity Committee has launched a propaganda campaign that could prove as deadly to the cause of <sup>the</sup> Free

World as open warfare. It is already evident that the West has lost some of

its former friends in the area in Thailand, Pakistan, Cambodia, and Syria,

a loss not due entirely to the Solidarity Committees, of course, but certainly

aided and abetted <sup>their activities</sup> by them to an increasing extent. The disruptive poten-

tialities of the organization are therefore very great. "Asianism" is used

by the Communists to keep alive old animosities and to exclude and humiliate

the West. Lenin used the concept of a unified Asia in his thesis <sup>on</sup> of "enslave-

ment" by colonialism. The present Communist twist of <sup>this thesis</sup> it into "new

colonialism" helps to <sup>create</sup> ~~retain~~ credibility for Communist propaganda and to

<sup>hinder the efforts</sup> ~~hinder the evolutionary efforts~~ of former Western colonial powers to champion

<sup>to assist</sup> in the development of <sup>viable</sup> ~~viable~~ democratic governments in former colonial areas.   
 ~~viable governments which also have a hopeful degree of popular support.~~

To this end Communist propaganda may be expected to invoke such

<sup>such as</sup> ~~as~~ attacks upon the remaining enclaves of Western colonialism <sup>such as</sup> ~~in~~   
 <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ upon the American bases in Asia,   
 Goa, Irian, and Okinawa; the "threats" to peace in Korea, Taiwan, and

V/ Vietnam; the "menace" of Western economic penetration to the inde-

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